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The cephalic index throughout European and particularly throughout Asiatic Russia is predominantly brachycephalic. There is no locality in which the larger part of the population is dolichocephalic; the nearest approach to this condition is found in a portion of Transcaucasia, in the Merv oasis, and over the southern part of Sakhalin. The percental distribution of the index in European Russia is as follows:

	Dolichocephalic percent	Mesocephalic percent	Brachycephalic percent
Western portion	15	19	66
Eastern "	14	15	71
Central "	17	20	63
Southern "	15	17	68

Besides the above the author gives synthetic tables of the facial and nasal indexes, the length of the trunk, circumference of the chest, with length of the hand and foot, and closes with useful tables of classification.

On the whole, Ivanovskij's work, while not superseding individual publications in point of details, constitutes a most useful book of reference on the physical anthropology of the Russian people; and the extended bibliography itself is of great value.

ALES HRDLICKA.

Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico. Edited by FREDERICK WEBB HODGE. In Two Parts. Part I. (Smithsonian Institution. Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin 30.) Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907. 8°, ix, 972 pp., map, many text figures.

The present volume is certainly a notable achievement in American ethnology. As its name indicates, it is a handbook combining the features of a dictionary, cyclopedia, gazetteer, and bibliography of things pertaining to the aboriginal inhabitants of North America north of Mexico, one of the chief aims being to provide a key to the intricate nomenclature of tribes and minor divisions. Everyone who has attempted to use the available literature in working out the aboriginal culture of any part of the continent realizes the great value of such a key in establishing the identity of tribes appearing under almost as many names as there are writers. In addition to such a key specific references to the use of the various terms are given, so that the work as a whole is a systematic bibliography of North American ethnology. The list of titles also includes practically all important native villages with their location, and the ethnic relations of their inhabitants, and under each tribal name general historical and anthropological information. Another interesting feature is the presentation of brief biographies of the many Indian per-

sonalities whose names appear in the detail history of America. Archeology is represented by brief accounts of the most important ruins and a series of general articles on the various kinds of artifacts upon which our present conclusions with respect to that subject are based, as well as on the materials of which they are made. In addition there are a large number of such general topical and miscellaneous articles as one may expect to find in such a book. The appearance of the pages is enlivened by numerous illustrations of specimens, ruins, tribal types, and portraits of noted Indians. Finally may be mentioned a revision of Powell's map of linguistic families north of Mexico.

While the preparation and publication have been under the direction of the Bureau of American Ethnology and edited by F. W. Hodge, articles were contributed by some forty-six specialists, whose initials are appended to their respective contributions.

The present volume extends from A to M. To review adequately its contents is out of the question, so we may pass over the detailed information to the more general articles. Of these the most conspicuous are those dealing with tribal or other recognized divisions. So far as the observation of the reviewer goes their titles comprise the entire official list. These articles average about a page and a half, giving an historical and ethnological summary of the respective tribes. There are also similar articles on the largest and best known linguistic stocks. In some cases the contents of these articles are arranged under convenient sub-heads, such as history, social organization, archeology, and customs, but in many cases the contributors so interwove their data that the placing of such heads was an impossibility. The Hurons, Hopi, and Cheyenne have been allotted an unusual amount of space, though the content and mode of treatment is not essentially different from that accorded the other articles. The physical characters and anthropometry of the different tribes have not received special treatment, but this deficiency is in part offset by illustrations.

There is a long list of major articles on other topics. The various typical objects found in all archeological and ethnological collections are described, with notes on their technology and distribution. There are articles on Archeology, Language, Art, Architecture, Mythology, the Family, Marriage, Anatomy, Government, Children, Missions, Education, Games, etc. The article on Missions occupies some thirty-five pages, being a rather detailed historical account presented by geographical areas. While this is justifiable because of the long and intimate connection between the Indians and the missionary, the article on the Fur-

trade is perhaps too brief. One gets the impression that many of these articles, such as Language, Archeology, Art, Mythology, etc., were intended as summaries of our present knowledge, and assuming them to be such the reader may without difficulty form some idea of the status of ethnological research in America. Taking the ninety-odd major articles of this general character as a whole, they may be regarded as reflecting the state of our present knowledge of things pertaining to the ethnology of North America, and so taken indicate that while there is much wealth of detail suggesting great activity in acquisition, in minute and special localities there is need of systematic organization even though it be academic and dominated by one or two general theories. One turns from the article on Archeology, for example, with the feeling that while the best that can be said is there, the whole subject is still quite chaotic.

The treatment of Habitations and of Architecture illustrates one of the difficulties in the construction of such a work as this. Under the former are given architectural features and distribution of types, while under Architecture are treated the conditions affecting construction, including a general ethnographic sketch with the distribution of forms. As the same kind of details are found in each, and the illustrations in each, while not exact duplicates, are chiefly representatives of the same type, the reader is at some loss as to the distinctive character of the two articles. However, the book as a whole appears singularly free from such confusion of topics.

The great mass of titles treated in the book are Indian settlement and group names, names of noted Indian chiefs, and Indian words now a part of our own speech. In each case many forms of the word are given, with references to the publications in which they are found. We are promised a cross-reference to these names in the final volume, without which the detailed lists appended to each title would not always be a ready means of locating the term desired. This feature will make the work indispensable to curators and private collectors who often encounter specimens listed as from obscure localities or social groups.

For the work as a whole, the reviewer can not refrain from an expression of admiration. The conception of such a hand-book strikes one as unique, and the patience and courage to carry the plan to completion as unusual. America is, perhaps, the only place in the world where such an idea could be worked out, and if its Bureau of American Ethnology and its work have seemed unique in the eyes of European ethnologists, the completion of this publication alone must appear as a sufficient justification of the existence of such a bureau.

CLARK WISSLER.